

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

The amended paragraphs show changes made to the originally filed paragraphs via strikethroughs (deletions).

At page 1, after the Title, please insert the following:

**--CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is the U.S. National Phase filing under 35 U.S.C. §371 of PCT/DK2004/000412, filed June 14, 2004, which designated the United States and was published in English, which claims priority to Danish Patent Application No. 200300894, filed June 17, 2003,. The contents of these applications are expressly incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.--

At page 1, between lines 33 and 35, please insert the following paragraph:

--Collars for sealing joint prosthesis assemblies to prevent diffusion of e.g. debris or lubricants are well known from the prior art, e.g. FR 1416534, DE 3741490, US4731088, US 5514182 or WO 00/57820. However, none of these provide any means for preventing dislocation of the joint prosthesis--

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 3, line 35 and ending at page 4, line 7, with the following paragraph:

--a tubular collar for executing a restraining force opposing movements of the femoral bone leading to positions where dislocations can occur, the tubular collar being formed in an elastic material with openings and having a first end and a second end,

first fastening means for fastening the second end in fixed relation to and at least partly encircling the receiving activity of the acetabular cup, and

second fastening means for fastening the second end in fixed relation to and at least partly circumventing the femoral neck to prevent longitudinal movement of the second end along the femoral neck and rotational movement of the second end around the femoral neck.--

At page 5, please replace the paragraph starting at line 6 and ending at line 11 with the following paragraph:

--In alternative embodiments, the tubular collar may be formed by a ~~continuous~~ sheet or membrane of known, elastic biocompatible material such as artificial rubbers. The elastic material is preferably enforced to increase its strength and/or elasticity and/or providing a maximum stretching limit for the material. The tubular collar may also incorporate a bellows comprising metal springs. In all embodiments, the tubular collar has the shape of a truncated cone--.

At page 10, please replace the paragraph starting at line 19 and ending at line 26 with the following paragraph:

--When the joint of the implant undergoes planar rotations, one side of the collar is stretched as illustrated in Figure 5. The side of the collar opposite to the stretched side will be slacked. If the collar is a mesh as shown in Figure 5, then stretching the collar means stretching individual strings in the mesh. As illustrated in Figure 7, the stretching of a string produces a stretching force  $F_{\text{stretch}}$  having a component  $F_{\text{restrain}}$  restraining the planar rotation and component  $F_{\text{secure}}$  pulling the femur towards the pelvis and thereby securing the femoral head in the cup. The same forces come into play if a ~~continuous~~ material such as an artificial rubber sheet forms the collar--.

At page 11, please replace the paragraph starting at line 12 and ending at line 17 with the following paragraph:

--The tubular collar of the device according to the invention may be embodied in many different ways, all providing the essential features. A large number of designs and materials may be

applied. Figure 8 shows another design of a tubular collar 81 made from an enforced artificial rubber tubing with openings 82 for improving the mobility of the material upon axial rotations. The artificial rubber tubing may ~~also be intact with no holes or~~ have varying thickness or material properties to increase mobility.--